

# The Physician's BOOKSHELF



**PROGRESS IN CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY—Vol. VII—** Edited by Lawrence Edwin Abt, Ph.D., and Bernard F. Riess, Ph.D. Editorial Board: Henry P. David, Ph.D.; George S. Klein, Ph.D.; Bruno Klopfer, Ph.D.; Rollo May, Ph.D.; James G. Miller, M.D., Ph.D., and David Wechsler, Ph.D. Grune & Stratton, Inc., New York, 1966. 309 pages, \$11.75.

This volume contains sixteen review articles by fifteen different sets of authors in three general areas relevant to the current status of clinical psychology.

First of these general areas is entitled "Problems and Development in the Practice of Clinical Psychology" and deals generally with the variety of dimensions which define the current struggle of clinical psychology for its identity.

The second area entitled, "Research Problems and Progress in Clinical Psychology," presents a series of selected relevant findings which influence the practice of clinical psychology and, in a broader scope, psychiatry and medicine as well.

The final area is entitled, "Clinical Psychological Practice in Other Lands," and contains articles describing the activities and functionings of psychologists in five selected European countries.

It must be emphasized that the volume does not represent necessarily a comprehensive cross section through all of clinical psychology. In the total of seven editions of this book selected topics each year will cover the total span of the major areas of psychology when summed over several consecutive volumes although certainly not within each volume. Related topic headings may appear only once every two or three volumes or if a major central area of interest it would appear each year in the pattern of the Annual Reviews of Psychology or the Annual Reviews of Physiology and Medicine.

The articles themselves are somewhat mixed both in quality and in the manner in which they approach the topic. Some contain a comprehensive and careful review of the literature with summary conclusions from that review which can be interesting and most useful. Others represent a coherent statement of a philosophic or theoretical position regarding a relevant psychological issue such as Dr. James Bugental's article on Humanistic Psychology. Many of the articles are of parochial interest to psychologist alone but the major portions of the volume are written in sufficiently broad terms to be of general interest to physicians who wish to acquaint themselves with some current attitudes, beliefs and concerns of Medical Psychologists. One of the most interesting comparisons comes from juxtaposition of an article by Joseph Wolpe and on direct behavior therapies, and that of James Bugental on humanistic psychology. Both of these approaches to the psychotherapeutic endeavor are less well known to medical practitioners and should make stimulating reading. Of interest to many may be the first chapter in the book dealing with manpower and training which can give some facts to correct the beliefs held regarding the activities and functions of psychologists.

That chapter points out that some 37 per cent of psychologists in America responding to the National Science Foundation questionnaire of 1964 identified themselves as Clinical Psychologists with the remaining psychologists scattering themselves through the fields of Experimental, Comparative, Physiological, Educational, etc. Approximately 6 per cent of the total membership of the American Psychological Association are in private clinical practice and the remainder are employed for their major professional activities in educational institutions, a variety of governmental agencies, industry, business, the military and other assorted pursuits. Similarly of the 292 former NIMH Trainees in Psychology as polled in 1962, only 3 per cent were in private practice with some 73 per cent employed in hospitals, clinics, medical schools and other educational institutions. From these figures it would appear that the psychologist remains largely a teacher, administrator or institutional employee.

Despite its variability both in quality and intensity, the volume would be a useful one for physicians to read who wish to inform themselves about psychology.

ALEXANDER C. ROSEN, PH.D.

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**PRIMER ON PREMATUREITY AND HIGH-RISK PREGNANCY—**By S. Gorham Babson, M.D., Associate Professor of Pediatrics, University of Oregon Medical School, Hospitals, and Clinics, Portland, Oregon; Director of Premature Nursery, Doernbecher Memorial Hospital for Children, University of Oregon Medical School, Portland, Ore.; and Ralph C. Benson, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology and Chairman, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of Oregon Medical School, Hospitals, and Clinics, Portland, Ore. The C. V. Mosby Company, St. Louis, Mo., 1966. 194 pages, \$10.50.

This short text covers a topic which is attracting the attention of many obstetricians currently. To quote directly from the text, "The death rate of the low-weight neonate is 40 times that of the full-sized infant born at term." Therefore, any practical suggestions for the management of these problems would be most welcome.

In this short text there is adequate coverage of definition and description of the problem, discussion of the major contributing factors, and their management, and proper treatment of the infants. The discussion of the role of the infectious diseases is an excellent compilation. As stated in the preface, personal judgments have been made by the authors in some instances. Thus, not all would agree that gamma globulin should be used in patients exposed to rubella. Dührssen's incisions and prophylactic forceps for the delivery of twins are not common practices in many areas. The abdominal approach for circlage of the incompetent cervix is not advocated by many.

There is a very helpful division between those conditions in which much is to be gained by prolonging the pregnancy, and those conditions in which it is important to rescue the fetus from an unfavorable environment.

Thus, in chapter 5, such conditions as multiple pregnancy, placenta previa, incompetent cervix, slight premature placental separation and thyroid dysfunction are discussed. In Chapter 6, one may read about conditions in which early delivery may be advisable—such as premature rupture of membranes, toxemia, premature separation of the placenta, erythroblastosis fetalis, diabetes and urinary tract infection.

The section concerning management of the infants is well written and complete. It contains several excellent tables for quick reference, such as Table 12, Drugs, Nutrients, and Blood Replacements and Their Dosage and Table 15, Biochemical Values For The Premature Infant. There is excellent coverage of the differential diagnostic possibilities of most of the symptoms exhibited by newborn infants.

There is a wealth of information in this brief publication, and it is most helpful to have it all brought together and correlated so well. Ordinarily, one must consult a great number of sources to acquire this same information. The practical suggestions are many and clear cut. This volume will be of great assistance and value to all physicians caring for obstetric patients, or their infants.

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**CLINICAL OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY**—Volume 9, Number 3, September 1966—Teratology, edited by L. C. R. Carrington, M.D., and Adolescent Gynecology, edited by Russell Ramon de Alvarez, M.D. Published quarterly by Hoeber Medical Division, Harper and Row, Publishers, New York. Subscription \$18.00 per year.

The series of articles on teratology is a rather successful attempt to bring up-to-date what is known about this important subject. The introductory article by Peter Gruenwald discusses basic mechanisms of teratogenesis at the embryological level. The mechanisms discussed will not be familiar to all readers of this volume but are helpful in our thinking of how defects develop. The discussion on fetal risk associated with maternal systemic infection by Ralph Moloschok is a very helpful and succinct discussion of this controversial subject. While most of the emphasis is rightly given to the discussion of rubella other infections commonly acquired by the obstetric patient are also discussed with respect to the fetus. Our serious lack of knowledge about the effects of drugs on the intrauterine patient is pointed out by Dr. Virginia Apgar. Some mention is also made of other harmful categories of drugs, but this article is by no means exhaustive in its discussion. The reader will find his appetite whetted for more specific information on the danger of drugs in pregnancy and what abnormalities may result. The emphasis on the difficulty in applying animal data to humans is creditable. The discussion on the teratogenic phase of radiation is helpful and tries hard to define the minimum radiation dose which can damage fetal neuroblasts, the most radiosensitive cells. Perhaps the best in this series of articles is by Auerbach and Digeorge on the subject of inborn errors of metabolism. This greatly expanding field is of increasing interest to obstetrician and pediatrician alike. In the not so distant past diabetes was the major if not the only inborn error with which the obstetrician had to deal, but the authors point out that this is no longer the case and conditions such as phenylketonuria, cystic fibrosis, virilizing adrenal hyperplasia and numerous others will be complicating pregnancy in increasing numbers. Included is a listing of the inborn errors known at present which requires five pages merely to enumerate. Another paper summarizing chromosome abnormalities is included and will be found quite adequate. For those who have not yet familiarized them-

selves with this expanding field the article is recommended. The author discusses briefly the subject of chromosomal defects in human abortuses. Genetic counseling is quite adequately handled except that the subject can hardly be covered in a single short article and the remarks can be considered no more than introductory. Taken as a whole this series of articles will be of great interest to the physician dealing with the reproductive female. For the most part the information is supplied at the practical level and indeed supplies answers which patients are daily seeking from their obstetrician or pediatrician. The symposium on adolescent gynecology attempts to look at the developing female from several points of view. The initial discussion by Michael Joseph Daly on physical and psychological development in the adolescent female is surprisingly practical and thought provoking. He expresses, no doubt, a personal opinion but a well thought out one. Dr. Carrington succinctly summarizes the problem of vaginitis in the adolescent although no new information is presented. Also provided, somewhat redundantly, is discussion of the genetics of sexuality and intersexuality. The outstanding article in this group appears to be that by Lundy in which he deals with endocrinology of adolescence and the interplay of the other endocrine organs including the hypothalamus, pituitary, adrenal cortex and ovaries. Those who have not been in close touch with these subjects recently will find this discussion to be of outstanding interest. No new information on disorders of menstruation or gynecologic tumors in adolescence is presented although subjects are dealt with in a very readable fashion. In general the symposium on adolescent gynecology is worth while although not packed with new information.

LEO D. LAGASSE, M.D.

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**DISORDERS OF THE RESPIRATORY TRACT IN CHILDREN** (by 29 Authorities)—Edited by Edwin L. Kendig, Jr., M.D., Professor of Pediatrics, Medical College of Virginia; Director of Child Chest Clinics, Medical College of Virginia Hospitals, Richmond. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia and London, 1967. 834 pages, \$26.00.

This newly published volume is edited by Dr. Edwin Kendig, Professor of Pediatrics at the Medical College of Virginia. Dr. Kendig has personally contributed chapters on tuberculosis, sarcoidosis and diseases caused by atypical mycobacteria. He has also lined up an impressive panel of 29 authorities to write the other chapters. These include such familiar names as Mary Ellen Avery who wrote the opening chapter on respiratory physiology in collaboration with Victor Chernick, Harry Schwachman on cystic fibrosis, Amos Christie on histoplasmosis, Margaret Smith on bacterial pneumonias, and many, many others.

The design of the book is to cover physiology of respiration, first, then aspects of history, physical examination, special diagnostic and therapeutic procedures including the roentgenogram. The neonate is dealt with in a separate chapter by Mildred Stahlman. After that the various disorders of the upper and lower respiratory tract are covered in considerable detail. There are 67 chapters and 837 pages.

On the whole the approach is that of a good textbook of pediatrics but in a great deal more detail than most textbook editors would permit. The book is lavishly illustrated though entirely in black and white. There are many tables, graphs and diagrams. Among them are full page, very legible diagrams of distribution of lobar and segmental bronchi, position of children for bronchography as well as for bronchial drainage, a table of trache-